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# AN ADDRESS.

To the Voters of the City of New York:

You will be called on to-morrow to vote on an issue so largely (avolving your welfare that we feel ourselves constrained to address you in this unusual manner, that all may cast their ballots with a full comprehension of what the act signifies. The question is not whether we shall have rapid transit. If that were the issue to be determined, we would be among the most earnest supporters of affirmative voting. We firmly believe that a vote in favor of building the proposed. underground railroad under the law creating the present Board of Commissioners will defeat the great object we all have in view. that of securing, at an early day, more rapid communication between distant points of

The law in question appoints Commissioners, who are clothed with powers of an unprecedented character, not only as to the tenure of their offices, but with authority, which they propose to exercise, that will impoverish the treasury of the city to an extent which must arrest public improvements most needful for the requirements of commerce and proper municipal development. For the first time in the history of our Government, officials imposed upon us by the Legislature of the State are empowered to incur liabilities involving the full extent of the constitutional power of the city to borrow money, while by adroitly contrived provisions requiring their supervision of the contract during its existence. they are continued in office for the period of their lives, with practical authority to name successors, for a longer time, covering the term proposed for the grant they are auto fifty years in the first instance, and with covenants for renewals that are not limited and may be continued to a century or more.

This forcing officials of this character on our city, by appointment of the Legislature, is as distinctly an act of encroachment on the rights of the people, and of practical disfranchisement, as was ever inflicted on its subjects by any despotism in any coun try. If you approve of it by your deliberate vote, how soon may we not witness an application of the principle in a still more extensive and dangerous form? We call upon you not to surrender your right to self-government and home rule, which was supposed to be guaranteed by our Constitution. We ask you to take your stand for those essential rights enjoyed by all your fellow citizens throughout the land, which should be inalienable, to manage your own affairs through your own representatives. Do not surrender this inportant right upon any pretext. In this question we have no greater interest than you, and we do not consider it possible that you should bend your necks to this form of government through any conceivable inwhich we will present for your considera-

tion as concisely as possible. I. The proposition is that these imposed into an obligation binding the city to an ununderground railroad. The act creating the Commission provides, in effect, that fifty millions of dollars of debt may be incurred in the first instance by the Commission for their project, and as much more as the Legislature may from time to time authorize. The Commissioners have the right, if the law is sustained, to bind the city to the full extent of the contracts they may make. No estimate of expense has yet been presented by them. Experts say that the proposed plan may involve an expenditure of eighty millions or may even reach one hundred millions. But, however that may be the contract once entered into, the liability cannot be diminished or avoided.

The Constitution wisely and carefully guards, in the interest of the people, the debt-creating power of cities, because there is always a day of reckoning, and the property of their citizens stands as the security for debt incurred, and may be swept away by extravagant obligations which can only be satisfied by taxation. The limit thus fixed by the fundamental law is 10 percent. on the assessed value of the real estate. We have now a margin under this safeguard, of less than fifty-eight millions. This gives abundant and safe range for development in every needed direction within the natural and appropriate requirements of our city. But this proposed assumption of an indefinite obligation, to be extended by the Legislatures as the contract shall develop the necessity for it, will absorb at once the fifty millions in question, while it threatens to absorb any possible addition to the borrowing capacity of the city through increased valuations. Inevitably then, if you endorse the measure by your vote, all other improvements involving large engagements dependent on borrowing money by the issue of bonds, will be arrested. You all know how necessary to our commercial position is the suitable im--provement of our water front by the erection of adequate wharves and piers. To effect this great object, comprehensively and efficiently, giving our city the same advantages

of Europe, will require a very large expenditure, even greater, perhaps, than that which the Railroad Commissioners propose to risk for their underground experiment. We need our credit also for the development of our great parks above the Harlem. for the acquisition of smaller parks in crowded districts, for suitable public buildings for the city Government, for the public schools, for grounds for the recreation and health of our children, for police and fire stations and further legitimate objects of regular municipal progress.

II. While it is falsely pretended that the city and its taxpayers are not to be involved. the plan at once requires taxation to mee the interest on the bonds during construction; and as we have shown, it is without restric tion as to the principal except the constitutional limit. As taxable values are increased, with the consent of the Legislature this cormorant may consume every addition for a considerable period. The extent of additional taxation that will be imposed caunot be foreseen. Every bond issued by the city must be met, principal and interest. The debt thus proposed to be created will be a mortgage on the taxable property of the people of this city until every dollar, principal and interest, is paid.

III. Whoever may be elected as your Mayor at to-morrow's election will find himself shackled and embarrassed by this vast scheme of financial obligation, if you vote for its adoption. Is it not safe to leave the question of rapid transit in the hands of your elected rulers, who will study the question and adopt a measure of wise im provement free from the grasping aggression of this Albany raid, in harmony with your rights as citizens and with all municipal interests?

IV. The law, in conformity with the gen eral disregard for local rule on which it is based, removes every barrier that stands in the way of these imposed Commissioners trying to reach the city treasury. The language of the law is that the Board of Estimate "shall," on the requisition of the Commissioners, require the Comptroller to ssue the bonds as notified by them from time to time; and thereupon the Comptrol and on the responsibility of the city. It is then provided that the money shall be paid out on the sole vouchers of the Commissioners. But more than all this, the rules and protecting barriers which experience has established as wise and necessary in the letting of public works, are broken down by this law, to give the Commissioners despotic power of administration. Although a deceptive plan of inviting bids for the work is elaborated in the law, the Commissioners are authorized to give the contract, which involves the franchise, to any person or corporation that in their supreme will, they may deem best qualified to perform the work.

V. The spirit of unscrupulous aggression

in the general and daring disregard of estab-

lished rights and essential principles of this act is maintained consistently in the provision for taking the land that would be required for the proposed railroad. Our State Constitution declares that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." The law in onestion; however, declares that the title of the property involved shall vest in the city and ducement. But while this view of the Issue | the Commissioners be entitled to enter presents vital principles of government, upon, take possession and use it, when there are other and very serious questions the oath of office of the appraisers of the greatest magnitude affecting the wel- is filed, at the inception of the proceedfare of the city and your property rights, ing, for that purpose, and before even the value of the property is ascertained. The owners are not to be paid until four months after the report of the Commissioners shall have the right to enter | Commissioners is confirmed by the Court, which may be years subsequent to the limited amount for the construction of an seizure. If the proceeding is terminated before that period the owner is divested of his property, without remedy, except by an action to recover his forcibly taken possessions. Can you approve, by your deliberate vote, of this mode of taking the houses and lands of your fellow citizens-which, if perpetrated by a private individual, without the form of law, in regard to personalty, would be a crime of grave magnitude? It touches only a portion of you in this case. But if sanctioned by your vote, any citizen who owns real estate is liable, hereafter, to feel the grasping application of the principle in some new form of depredation. When it is at your threshold you will have no excuse for not paying the penalty if you fail now to ing instinctively toward the Empire State stand guard against this daring invasion of the sacred rights of property.

VI. The scheme of an underground railroad, which their predecessors approved and accepted, three of whom are the most influential members of the present Board, has also been adopted by the existing Commissioners as a necessary effect of its inherited entail. It will not pay as an investment in the light of experience where the system has been tried in other cities and as shown by the practical results with the former Board, in the endeavor to sell the franchise to construct and operate such a railroad under the most favorable conditions. Not a bid could be obtained. The question of an underground railroad was thoroughly studied by that enterprising railroad chief, the late Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, and rejected. A communication from the counsel of Mr. VANDERBILT, who was associated with the latter in the investigation, has recently been published in our columns, as follows:

"I went over the whole question when Mr. Vanpan med to build such a road down to the Ba tery, and I know that the project was abandoned be-cause it was impracticable. When Mr. Vandaumer proposed to build his underground road to the lower part of the city, he had in contemplation the construc-tion of adequate terminal facilities for the storage and shifting of care and so forth. Such facilities are recessary for a successful rapid transit system. covide such facilities from five to seven acres would have to be excavated. That tuvolves the question of age, unto support for the immense and of earth which as are possessed by the great maritime ports | will be above the excavation and a series of the as | German Democratic meeting in Brooklyn | who seek to capture this Democratic strong-

cavation would be under bly office buildings which are built on quicksand, the expanation would of ne easity be filled with supports. Then there is the prestion of the ability to maintain a terminal below he level of tidewater at the Fattery. All these things the not any are engineering impossibilities, but I de nalutain that they place the attainment of rapid transit through the medium proposed to far in the fu-ture that is may be considered the height of folly to vote in favor of its building. Every anch vote is a vote o detay the day of rapid trausit."

In addition to this, an underground rallroad would be compelled to compete with the established aboveground transit facilities that are capable of much extension and improvement, which will doubtless be put in operation if the obstruction and restraint of this enormous scheme are removed.

VII. It is said that the city will become the owner of the underground railroad. The so-called ownership is only nominal in the most meagre degree. The practical ownership belongs to the contractor who is to possess and operate the road, paying to the city one per cent, above the interest if it succeed, and putting the rest in his pocket. He is to have the possession and enjoyment in that event for from 35 to 50 years, and under the covenants for renewal, for t further period which has no prescribed limit. If the scheme fail, and does not pay, the abandoned excavation will not have any value. What would the vaunted ownership amount to then? In addition to this appropriation for the road the contractor is freed from taxation in every direction, and land and franchises are to be purchased at the expense of the city for his benefit. The city, and through it, the taxpayers are made the victims in every direction.

VIII. If the proposed underground scheme fails, and the rentals are not found sufficient. to pay the interest on the bonds, the taxpayers will be compelled to pay principal and interest on every bond issued, and will have nothing to indemnify them. The tunnel will not only have no value, but be a ource of expense and an injury to the publie health. The bond which the Commissioners say they intend to exact will be very inadequate security. If the contractor in good faith should exert the best efforts possible to make the scheme pay, why should he be pursued and punished in case of failare for a fault inherent in the project itself? 1X. The best possible rapid transit should be secured at the earliest moment by practicable means. The first thing to do is to finally and effectually extinguish this Albany plot to control our treasury and fasten on us a set of officials for life, with an entail to their chosen successors, drawing salaries without limit for themselves and their favorites. The next thing is to adopt a practical plan above ground which can at once make available the existing facilities, bringing immediate rapid transit, either in onnection and extension of the right of way of the Central Railroad through the Fourth avenue as has been proposed, by opening the tunnel and providing an elevated series of tracks, or otherwise. The existence of this obstructive legislative

eal rankd transit. We invite the thoughtful consideration of the voters to the aggression on their rights the scheme of legislation, which we have thus only partially exposed; and to the evils which will inevitably flow from its ratification and endorsement by the popular vote. | east your ballot accordingly: And when they go to the polls to-morrow, whatever else they may do, we ask them, as fellow citizens regardful of the high duty which devolves on us all alike, to make no mistake in this regard, but to deposit their ballots squarely and plumply against the many-headed iniquity involved in this legislative infliction.

scheme prevents substantial effort toward

New York. Never more so than now was New York the pivotal State. Though a census, made by Republican officials as a basis for Congressional apportionment, deprived it unjustly of several hundred thousand inhabitants; though subsequently this apportionment took from it some share of the Presidential electors to whom by actual population it was entitled; though the premature and improvident admission of new Northwestern States has relatively decreased New York's voting power in the Senate, all of these things combined have not altered the fact that New York is still at the head of the column, the great political battle-

ground of the United States. There are elections in other States this year, some of them of much significance. especially in the West, where the lines of party division have recently been very much broken. Yet with the first signal of battle in New York, the leaders and spokes men of the two great political parties, turnas the decisive battleground of the Presidential election of 1896, have come here to is true, one conspicuous exception in this otherwise universal acknowledgment of the importance of New York, but that is an

solated case of small actual influence. The rival candidates for Governor are both men of mark in national politics. Senator HILL is head and shoulders above other Democrats in New York as a fighter and chief tain, and Mr. MORTON is an honored Republican in this State, where his party friends have repeatedly demonstrated their confi-

dence by nominations for office. New York is the battleground for 1896.

The Wrong Place for a Democrat In the closing hours of the campaign, information comes from Kings, across the bridge, of the peculiar adventure of a German-American Democrat. DENNIS WINTER. whose name is strongly suggestive of political defeat, is the partisan who, to use a phrase not unknown in Congress, didn't now where he was at. Mr. WINTER is a German, though his cognomen, DENNIS, would furnish no corroboration of this, unless accompanied by the explanation that his parents, tiving in an Irish neighborhood, ielded their preference for HANS, ANTON. GOTTLIEB, CASPER, JOHANN, FRITZ, or CON-HAD, to accept geographical considerations. as paramount to those of nationality in naming him.

DENNIS WINTER, who is probably (though we do not see the fact so stated) an enrolled mumber of Herr OTTENBORFER's German Volksbund, was advertised to speak at a ity the cunning work of the Republicans,

on Thursday night. The ways of German-American politicians are often misleading, and Mr. WINTER fell into the error of mis taking a Republican for a Democratic meet ing. One of our Republican neighbors de seribes Mr. WINTER as sented on the plat form of this Republican meeting acquiescing in the arguments of the Republicans and even "applauding with the rest." When called upon to speak, his introductory remarks, says this Republican journal, were

'Meine Herren: Vas ist los mit D. B. Hill, and goot vages for die Democraten arbeiters "

According to a Democratic account, less picturesque, but probably more accurate, he began his speech thus: "Victory is assured under that able, honest, fearless leader of men, DAVID BENNETT HILL."

But how Herr DENNIS WINTER, the German-American campaigner, began his speech unimportant and of no consequence. He never ended it. The bitter Republic can partisans, who have no use for a Democrat this year, or any year, and who are, in fact, now applauding and sustaining a proposed apportionment designed to prevent all Democrats from having an equal voice in egislation in this State for twenty years to ome, drowned with their manifestations of displeasure the remarks of DENNIS. They would not listen to him. They laughed at this political opponent who had failed to comply with his campaign schedule, a mistake not made by R. P. FLOWER, C. M. DE-PEW, or W. B. COCKRAN as far as we have observed this year. Two of the three certainly know what they are talking about. All three, we unhesitatingly allege and declare, know to whom they are talking.

The case of DEXXIS WINTER should not chill the heart of home among Democrats. eager for the voting of Tuesday. It is symbolical: it has much significance. The only place for a Democrat this year is in the Democratic party among Democrats. He has no fellowship, and should have none, with Republicans, speaking to them or supporting any of their candidates. The appearance of WINTER at a Republican meet ing in Brooklyn was a mistake; and it is no misstatement of facts to say that the name DENNIS would fitly describe some other Democrats who seem willing to put themselves in Republican company this year, forgetful of the duty of the hour; to subordinate all minor considerations in a struggle for the defence of Democratic principles. New York and Brooklyn Democrats in 1894 should keep out of Republican company and alliances. They should take to heart the case of DEN-NIS WINTER. They should remember, too. that he was perhaps more fortunate than they may be; for the Brooklyn Republicans laughed at the plight of this Democrat before election, whereas New York Republicans may be justified in laughing at their Democratic local allies after election-a

### The New Constitution.

The safe way is to vote it down. There is good in some of the amendments but the bad greatly predominates.

The best plan is to cast your vote squarely against the whole thing.

The Constitution of 1867 was voted down by the people, all but the judiciary article. The Constitution of 1894 has features still more objectionable. It should be voted down, apportionment and all

# Democratic Candidates for Congress.

Upon all Democrats living in the New York and Brooklyn districts enumerated of property and of citizenship presented in | below there is an iron-clad obligation to support the following candidates for Congress. Note carefully the names, and if your Democracy is not a sham, you will not fail for any reason short of death or inability to

Second District-James O. CLEAVELAND. Third District-FEASON H. WILSON, Fourth District-William J. Coones Fifth District-Charles G. Bennert Sixth District - DANIEL WALSH. Seventh District-FRANKLIN BARTLETT. Eighth District John M. MITCHELL. NIRON District T. J. CASSESSELL Tenth District - Daviet, F. Sickles. Twelfth District-II. A. CHESERROUGH. Thirteenth District - Anos J. CUMMINGS. Fourteenth District-Jone Connerty.

These men are Democrats on the issue which cuts politics with the cleanness of a razor's edge between Democracy and the opposition. The adoption of an income tax has for the first time made Socialism a practical fact in the United States, and they are all outspokenly against it. The names of six. CLEAVELAND, COOMBS, BARTLETT, SICKLES. CUMMINGS, and CONNELLY, appear on the regular Democratic ticket. WALSH is a Democrat nominated by the Shepardites of Brooklyn, and CAMPBELL appears as a State-Democrat. WILSON, BENNETT, MIT-CHELL, and CHESEBROUGH happen to have been nominated by Republicans, because of connection with their organization through issues of comparatively trivial importance. On the great question, however, one is essentially and incontestably a true Democrat like the others, and as imperatively deserving, without discrimination, of the support of every voter outside of the party of Socialists.

A Republican who votes against a Democrat on the above roll of honor, unless he can show a Republican candidate take an active part in the fight. There is, it | equally committed against the income tax, influenced by too petty motives of partisanship to be a good American citizen A member of the Democratic party who refuses to support the man appearing above as a Congressional candidate in his own dis trict, even if the latter is found on the Re sublican ticket, is not a Democrat

# Perfidy and Dishonor

The words "perfidy" and "dishonor" were applied to partisan politics in a recent memorable paper of GROVER CLEVE-LAND's. That gentleman has now given to the public an impressive illustration of what perfidy and dishonor are.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S treatment of the Democratic party of the State of New York is perfidious. It is treachery to the obligations which he assumed when he took public office and honors from the Democracy. It is shameful. And dishonor follows perfuly. Strangely enough, this is one of the few instances in which Mr. CLEVELAND has practised what he has preached.

It is to be noticed that this perfidy and dishonor is put at the service of the canvass opposed to Senator HILL HILL ought in reason to be elected.

The Truth Let Out by Gen. Harrison. The silliness of the talk in favor of separating municipal elections from State or Federal elections is well illustrated by the political situation in this city to-day. That most of the talk about reform is in real-

hold, was incautiously revealed by BEX-JAMIN HARRISON at Carpegie Hall on Wednesday night, when he avowed that he did not regard the contest now being waged here as a local issue. He told the truth. In its practical result it will be no local issue. The Republicans understand that "reform" is a mere blind by which they hope to lure from the fold enough of the 185,000 Democrats to elect a rabid Republican Mayor of this city, "Reform" is good enough as a war cry if it can secure the defection of the Democratic battalions, and lead to the surrender of the citadel.

Dr. Depew's Triumphs on Wheels.

Dr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW has been amusing himself and astonishing the natives in the inwards of the State by making Republican speeches from a car platform, after the manner of the Hon, BENJAMIN HARRISON on his transcontinental parlor car eloquence. tour. Dr. DEPEW seems to enjoy this stumping on wheels. Doubtless the motion generates heat and order in his intellect, while the five minutes or ten minutes at the stations where he stops, afford him refreshment and allow him to blow off steam. It rained cats and dogs and whole menageries on Wednesday, but Dr. DEPEW's lambent. oratory was not put out. In particular his wit burned with brilliancy and dried the air to the discouragement of umbrellas. Two instances of this wit, of that quick and convincing repartee in which so few men excel deserve honorable mention.

At Susquehanna, Pa., a station not in cluded in Dr. DEPEW's time table, there was s crowd howling "CHAUNCEY," and the train was stopped that he might satisfy the demand. Our account of his speech, of an interruption to it, and of his triumphant descent upon the interrupter, is taken from our esteemed neighbor, the Tribune;

" We will be satisfied," he said, "with 100,000 ma Jordy in New York next Tuesday."
"You don't know what you are talking about,"
said a Democrat, who shoot afar off and looked

" Yes, I do,' Dr. Durkw replied, a smile coming all But your ears are so long that you can't take in the simplest prophecy.' Then he said Good by, and, as he reentered the car, turned to the Tethune reporter and said: 'I think I have fixed that fellow. If I should visit this place ten years from now. would probably find that man still suffering."

A triumph like this would have been enough for an ordinary man on a dull day. but Dr. DEPEW is an extraordinary man. especially when he is on his travels. It was not long before his stumping car got to Owego, and there, fired perhaps by the thought of an eminent and wily citizen of that town, the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATE, Dr. DEPEW rose to new heights of ranscendent repartee:

"Dr. Dergw was proving that the Witson bill renred wages, when a man who was clinging onto the ar steps in his anxiety to hear, said. 'I don't think I inderstand that, Dr. DEFEW.

"I know you don't, answered the Doctor, because you have what a famous Tammany leader describ-recently as a Francis wheel in the upper story."

No wonder that the car wheels were or fire most of the time. Dr. DEPEW is a scorcher, and no mistake.

Philadelphia has always been distinguished for the influence it wields in Congress; and the explanation of the distinction is that , town keeps in Congress Representatives the have learned by long experience how best serve its interests. KELLEY was elected to ngress for successive terms aggregating thirty rears; RANDALL, twenty-eight years; ALVERE has been there eighteen years. This wise exam ple should be followed by the voters of the Thir teenth Congress District of this city, where the Hon. A wos J. Cummings is now running for another term after having had the experience of eight years, or four terms.

The managers of the British Association for the Advancement of Science are always anxious that at each of its annual meetings there shall be an announcement of at least one important scientific discovery for the year. At the meeting of that body in August last the RAYLEIGH's declaration that he had discovered a new elementary gas in the atmosphere: and, een not less interested in Prof. DEWAR's explanation of his method of liquefying hydrogen gas, the most volatile of all known elements, under the conditions of almost inconceivable cold represented by the figures 240° below zero. The interest of each successive annual meet ing of the British Association is always greatly increased by the expectation that some remarkable scientific novelty will be brought to the notice of the body of members by some one of their number.

At the annual meeting of the American National Academy of Sciences held in New Haven last week, several scientific discoveries of a vainable kind were described by the members who had made them. Perhaps the most interesting of them was that of which an account was given by Prof. S. P. LANGLEY of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. It was made through his study of a portion of the spectrum. Only a brief report of the contents of his paper; given by the New Haven journals; but from this we learn that, by means of the bolometer, which he invented, he has been able to map the lines in that part of the spectrum which is not visible and produces no light. It appears that he has extended his researches so far as to show that the spectrum, as we now know it, from violet to red, forms hardly a twentieth of the whole measurable spectrum indicated by his instrument, and that the newly indicated part con mapped, simffar to those in the visible spectrum Prof. Languay's account of his remarkable study was highly appreciated by his fellow members at the New Haven meeting.

Very interesting also was Dr. W. L. ELKINS's explanation of the apparatus for photographing meteors recently erected for use at the Yale

No meeting of the National Academy of Sciences has been more instructive than that ; held at New Haven last week.

At the Methodist Conference held over at Inwood the other day, some queer charges were brought against the brethren of the church at Mountville. It appears that these brethren are o conscienceless and so regardless of all propriety as to chew tobacco in church during Divine service. They chew, not only during the sermon, though even that would hardly be pardonable, but also while the minister is praying, and while the bymns are sung. This is as andalous a story as any told by Dickess in his "American Notes." The tobacco-chewing Methodists of Mountville must be grossly in reverent and abominably ill-mannered and without respect for their minister. It is nothing to say that people often chew tobacco in rch in Missouri or in Arkansas or Kentucky

or Texas. New Jersey is a civilized State. These Mountville Methodists are meaner than the Mormons of Utah, whose closers wage war At the Mormon Conference held to Salt Lake City last Sunday, the head patriagely the Church, a venerable sage named Jon's Survis, was caught in the act of chewing his quid. President Woodut'FF arose, fastened his eve upon him, shouted his name, to the amazement of the assembled Mormons, and solemnly warned him that he must either quit the use of bacco or step down from the place of head patriarch. The old Saint booked deflant, but we guess he will give up the weed rother than the

onor of the untriarchate. That is the Mormon way of disciplin hardened tobacco chewer. It is a first-rate example for the Rev. Mr. Joxes of the Methodist church at Mountville.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS Tried for the First Time at the Bedford

Arrane Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Individual cups were used for the first time resterday at the communion service at the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn. For a long time the members of this congregation and the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Gunning, have been discussing the advisability of adopting the individual cup, and a month ago it was definitely decided to stop using the big silver goblet which has done service in the church for so many The designs for the cups were left entirely to the members of the congregation, and they after long debating settled on a small silver-plated gobiet holding about a teaspoonful of The pastor informed his flock that this style of cup would cost thirty-five cents each. while an eminently satisfactory goblet of glass could be purchased for four cents. Despite the difference in price, however Despite the difference in price, however, the congregation chose the silver cup and several dozen of them were ordered. Vesterday was the first time that they were used, and whether it was the movelty of a new style of taking communion or the fine weather which caused it, it would be hard to say, but certainly it is a long time since the church service has been so well attended as it was yesterday morning. The service was conducted in the same fashion that the first service of the kind, held in Rochester about a year ago, was held. The cups, about a dozen of them on a tray, were passed around, and each member, after sipping the wine, laid the cup back on the tray. All in all the congregation and the pastor were heartily pleased over the new form, and it will undoubtedly be a permanent arrangement.

### MUSN'T MOVE FROM NEWARK.

The Westinghouse Electrical Company En Joined by a Concern It Absorbed. The Westinghouse Electrical Company has been prevented from moving machinery out of the Newark shop by an injunction brought by the United States Electric Light Company, which absorbed the old Weston Company, exended the plant, and was, in turn, merged with the Westinghouse Company. The latter company is concentrating all of its electrical work at Brinton, Pa., where large factories have been built. Some of the Newark machinery was shipped before proceedings were begun to enjoin the removal. The United States Company leased the plant to the Westinghouse Company

leased the plant to the Westinghouse Company for fifty years, with a guarantee of 4 per cent, interest upon the United States stock the first year, 5 per cent, the next, and 6 per cent, for the balance of the leise. The United States Company then increased its stock from \$1.500,000 to \$2,000,000, and to George Westinghouse was given an option on the new stock. The material on hand and in course of manufacture was then sold to the Westinghouse Company for \$350,000, and notes were taken at the rate of \$25,000 a month. It is alleged that not a dollar of it has ever been paid, and that the interest has not been paid on

notes were taken at the fate of \$25,000 a month, it is alleged that not a deliar of it has ever been paid, and that the interest has not been paid on the stock. These are the allegations of stock-holders in the United States Company.

The directors of the United States Company, it is said, raised \$850,000 by selling the new stock and some merchandise, and, with this money have liquidated all but \$1,750,000 of the debts of the company. A mortgage of \$750,000 was given to Marcelius Hartley, Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mr. Hyde, three of the directors. This mortgage was made previous to the lease to the Westinghouse Company, and it is upon the strength of it that Messrs, Hartley, Hyde. to the Westinghouse Company, and it is upon the strength of it that Messrs. Harriey, Hyde, and Stokes have procured the injunction. The removal of the plant from Newark would be a serious matter for the city, as over 300 men are employed by the concern.

Alderman Smith Replies to George Biles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sunday's SCN. Tribune, and other newspapers appears a letter purporting to have been sent to me by George Bliss, Esq. I desire to say: First-That the letter was never received by

me or any communication whatsoever from Mr. Blies.

Second-The conversation between Mr. Bliss and myself set forth in his letter did not take place; and,

Third-Instead of having been removed from the office of State Commissioner in Lunacy, the fact is that I voluntarily resigned that position and immediately went to Europe for my health My resignation was filed with the Governor of the State of New York in October, 1889, and accessible to all those interested in proving the cressible to all those interested in proving the ntruth of Mr. Bliss's statement. I regret that Mr. Bliss's should have seen fit to thehold such a decument.

rithhold such a document from the public un-il he had salled for Europe, thereby preventing the from personally charging him with the lack fiveracity in his letter. S. WESLEY SMITH. 24 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.

Remember 1876. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Among the Dem ocrats who intend to vote to make a Republicar Mayor of this Democratic city, there surely cannot be any who are old enough to remember 1876. liance, I would ask, can be placed on Strong's promi of non-partisanship, when that vote of 8 to 7 proves so conclusively that a Republican cannot be non partisan, even when he is a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States and under solemn oath to

of crimes, was crowned with success by the solid vote and the vote of the people of the United States, electing Samuel J.Tilden, President, was thus reversed and the defeated candidate was seated, and when all those crimes, so ending, were accepted as their own and ratified and approved by the Republican party, I made a vow to myself that, so long as I should live, I would never vote for a Republican for any office. And I mean to keep that you

# How Hill Appears.

To the Editor of The Str.-Nic: Hill, fighting on the battlefield of New York alone. How that stirs our blood: The strong, the sleadfast fight, not for himself alone, but his party! The grand man! Who that looks on his career, past and present, but feets a thrill of exultant pride in Senator Hill? The enthusiasm which nominated him should carry

all before it. There are no "two faces" about his He stands firm and unflinching for the pri right and Democracy.

# The Mayor of Chicago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOY: The statement To the Editor of the Sen-Sor: The statement has been made several times during the campaign that the present Mayor of Chicago is a member of the A. P. A. organization, and last evening at Cooper Union Gen. La Grange declared that Gov. Hill knew that the Democratic Mayor of Chicago was the sponsor of the A. P. A. in Hilmois. The statement is false and e branded as a lic. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Hopkins is a Catholic and a regular ant upon the services of his Church. R. C. CUMMISG.

# For Governor of New York.

From Carey's Magazine. Ob. David B. Hill has come out in the cast.
With colors a fixing and prestige increased;
And, save his bright record, he weapon has none Yet he's not in the race for his health or for fun. Was there ever a leader had half of the skill. The dash, or the courage of David B. Hill?

When he and the others went into the hall, Where Miss Nomination was courted by all. Out spoke a dark suiter, his hand on his kuife. Vilt take her ?" Says David, "Oh, not on ; our life "Then come ye in peace here, or come ye to kill. Or to dance at the wedding, hold David B. Hill?"

I've long known the lady," says David, with grace, But I may as well tell you. I'm out of the race; I simply mave come to this old love of mine To lead but one measure, drink one cup of wine; There are maidens in Washington love And more to the liking of David P. Hitt

So statuly his form and so auxious her face. That never a hall such a couple did grace While one satter did fret and shother did fame. And the cuckoo bird ruffed per envisus plume. And the bride maidens whispered, as bride maiden "It were best if the lady were given to Hill:

One shout of his name and the damage was done Hill every guest in the half vellet as So light to the croupe the fair lady he swiths, by light to the and the before her he sprung. "She is won." We are off: If the pare dozen't hill. They'll towak records that eatch us!" quoth bayld it.

here was mounting mong men of the Everett clan; Shoulers, Fatroinids, and Shepards, they rode and There was greating and meaning in Gotham and

Kings.
As there alway's will be while the cuckeo bird sluns: and they say that old Morton is down with a chill Wasthere over a leader like Davis B. Hill :

Practical Religion. Print the Chicago Dulle Trabinor

Sale-man Ves. sir. and, and you'll have to let some of the other clerks sell that Pure Ver-mont Maple Syrup after this.

# TEMPERANCE BY LAW.

BISHOP NEELY ON PROHIBITION. The Practice of Maine Rejected by One of

Its Most Emtnent Bectestusties, To the Epiron of The Sun-Sect Lengtone for note ation a letter from Bishop Seely of Maine upon the lication a letter from Buloup Neets of Matthe upon the subject of "Problistion" in that State, in answer to one of mine asking for his optision of, and experience in, the same. I hope you will print it, because we wish to do all we can to rebuke, overthrow, and put down the false doctrine of problistion, which is a humbing, a defunion, and a suarce of the devil, and because we want goopel temperance, "every day and Sunday too," which can be brought about by the faithful and indefatigable presching of the old-time, old-fashfored posper of Jesus Christ, in its entirety. old-fashioned pospel of Jesus Christ, in its entirety, Prohibition does not prohibit, but it makes hype erites, and confusion worse confounded; and it skyly leads many ment and ministers into a substitution of this false doctrine (of probibition) in place and instead of the glorious gospel of our blessed God, which is one of the willest arts of Sates to bring usas, a nation more and more into Extraina districts.

Before the property of the state of Sates to bring usas, a nation more and more into Extraina districts.

Before the district of Sates to the whole gospel of theist aimights, with all its swful warnings, as well as the many exceeding great and precious primities.

Let them sholish forever problidion in Maine, and wherever eige it holds sway; and let them preach once more the "old, old story" of Jesus and Ris love; that is, the old line, and old-fashfoned gospel, in the entering state of the stat stead of the glorious gospel of our blessed God, which

PORTLAND, Aug. 9, 1894. My DEAR MR. BLAGDEN: I have been absent from home for a month or more, and have allowed myself to give heed to none but the most necessary items of correspondence, otherwise your request for my opinion concerning the practical working of a prohibitory law would have re-ceived earlier attention. My friend, Mr. Neal llow, still insists that the law has had a very marked effect in diminishing the sale and use of ntoxicating beverages in the State, and it is true, I presume, that spirituous liquors are much general use than they were fifty years ago in Maine. But they can still be had (of a very impure and pernicious quality) by all who want them, not only in our cities, but, I believe. a a vast majority of ou. smaller towns and cillages, and I do not think that the vice of runkenness has been in the least lessened in its prevalence here by any legislative enactment provisions for the enforcement of the law within the past thirty years. Mr. Dow has been continually demanding

pore and more stringent legislative measure or enforcing the law, and has generally ob tained them up to and even beyond the inse tion in the Constitution of a prohibitory clause he assuring the people that, with such measur adopted, liquor selling would be completely sup pressed. But the conviction is now spreading that such assurances are quite illusive, ar with that a disposition is becoming more and more apparent to resort to other means There will be, I think, a serious reaction agains the "Maine law," as it now stands, very soon What we want is to stop drunkenness as a social evil, and to that end I am myself satisfied that legislative enactments of any kind are in themselves of little avail. Furthermore, certain prevalent notions, such as that the sin of the drunk ard lies exclusively at the door of the liquor seller, the drunkard himself being merely a victim and an object of pity, &c., must be dispelled, and drunkenness must come to be re-garded as in St. Paul's category by Christian social evil.

I have no time now to present my views in extenso, and you will not expect that; and begging you to pardon my delay in saying even so much, I remain, very sincerely yours, H. A. NEELY.

## SUNBEAMS.

-Unsuccessful seekers for literary feme one hun-dred years ago were twitted with the danger that their works would prove of value to the trunk maker alone, but the modern trunk maker seems to prefer other material than waste paper for lining his products. It would be hard to find in the trunks of to-day a single scrap of print or manuscript, though many a garret has old hair trunks lined with curious and, perhaps, valuable publications of the last century.

was lower wages than full-grown female servants ever earn in the United States. As a matter of fact, there are scores of villages in the United States where the average wages of a maid-of-all-work is not above \$2 a week, and where many women work at \$1.50 a week. Colored servants in border State villag times carn as little as \$2 a week and mainta

homes. Wojen," the opprobrious epithet which the Chie nese apply to the Japs, belongs to an Interesting class of names bestowed upon nations by more or less un-friendly neighbors. Such names are found in all parts f Europe. The name Weish is merely the Teuto for foreign people, and in America the people who were known to eighbors, the Ojibways, as Sloux or "enemies." It is said that the word Esquimaux is a French corrupt of the Chippewa or Cree phrase Ushkiumoog, or

A Belgian living in Virgiana complains that his friends at home cannot be induced to cook the cyaters he sends over because they have always been accustomed to eat cysters raw. The Belgians exhibit a like conservatism touching Indian corn meal. In this however, they have many imitators in the United States. Nothing surprises the Southerner more than the distante of Northerners for cornbread of all sorts The Northern palate demands that cornment shall adulterated with wheat flour, a mixture that the therner, brought up on cornbread, despises,

The trees are fast losing their leaves, but the flowers are not all gone. Among those still in bloom is the humble heal-all, or self-heal. It is a frugal flower, and does not lavish its blossoms in a day, but puts them out alternately, in alternate rows, along its coars looking apike. It often seems as if there was a api progression in the order of flowering, beginning at the bottom tier. Before blooming these caps of tissue are of the most gorgeous purple, but they become lighter as they unfold. The head of the beal-all is oddly flexible, and may be twisted a couple of time ithout breaking. It seems almost vertebrate

-Early railway builders in New England discontinned the ancient custom of serving alcoholic stimuc lauts to their men and substituted for such drinks tea and coffee. Newly arrived Irish immigrants were the navvies of those days, and the contractors who adopted the total abstinence system found that their men were vastly more peaceable and effective than those suppiled with strong drink. So striking were the resu that some railway companies, in making construction contracts, stipulated that the contracters should not re strong drink to the navvies, and in the end the best workmen sought employment of contrac-tors working under this stipulation.

However much fault may be found with the Polless Department. It is safe to say that peace-loving citizens obliged to wander at night in lonesome and unaccua-tomed parts of the city welcome the sight of a patrol-man's uniform; and to such the policemen are, as a rule, courteous and helpful. Yet it is an added or memory upon the imperfection of humanity, and human institutions for its protection, that in the neighborhood of Twenty-third street and the East River the other night, a policy. other night, a policentan in directing a man to a cer-tain part of Avenue H, cautioned him against going stown any of the near-by streets, as they were dark and dangerous, and in them he was liable to be robbed

"Taking a walk with my two young children." said a father, "we came across a push-nert vender who was seiling caudies. The children looked the stock over and each decided to invest his penny is gum drops at four for a cent. The vender gravely control to a rack at the back of the cart, in which there were paper bags of various sizes. He took out a little paper dropped into it four gum drops, and handed it to the first purchaser; he repeated this operation for the second; each got his cent's worth of candy in a neat little paper haz. Twenty years ago such a purchase ild probably have been put in a little square of brown paper. This is just guidher tittle i of our growing refinement in even the most common place affairs of every day life."

There is an interesting parallel between the preent expedition of the steamahly service between Europe and New York and the rapid improvement of Inland strum navigation in the first twenty pears after on's experimental journey up the Hod those twenty years summitted increased their size of from something like five miles an hour to about of seen miles an hour. Before that nearly a dozen them. steambont occursions were to be taken from New York to office and towns distant from ten to not niles. The journey from New York to finitement was made then in large part by steambert, with one long stage-coach ride across. New Jersey from New Bruss-wick to the toloward and stage coach risk acces. New Jersey from New British which to the trelaware, and one short had policine conserved belaware. The journey down the behavare from Philadelphia to New Castle, forly miles on an aid the loarney of sevents five miles on the Chemperick to haltmore was made by the steamer independence in a little were five and other quarter hours. Some after, the round true between Norfolk and Richmond was made in a single day, at a surgary of about according miles as hours. as average of about accentees unless as hour.